

DECLARE WILSON HAS LOST FAITH OF PAN-AMERICA

Diplomats Believe He Is
"Playing Politics" in
Mexican Course.

CRITICISE KEEPING TROOPS IN MEXICO

Envoys from Southern Republics
Said to Distrust President's
Motives.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, May 2.—President Wilson's delay in withdrawing the American troops from Mexico, according to statements made by Latin-American diplomats here to The Tribune, is regarded by them as a betrayal of the Pan-American principle and a demonstration of the President's insincerity. Members of the diplomatic corps privately declare their belief that the President is "playing politics" and that he is false to his own professed ideals in maintaining an army on Mexican soil against the protests of the recognized government.

Diplomats declare, also, that President Wilson's Pan-American pronouncements have never been taken seriously by Latin Americans. Throughout South America, they say, Elihu Root is looked on as the real apostle of the Pan-American idea. Their feeling is that President Wilson's theories are purely academic, and that when he gets an opportunity to put them in force he generally sacrifices them to political expediency.

A man of international repute who has a wide acquaintance among Latin-American diplomats here said today: "The only honest thing President Wilson can do is to withdraw the American troops from Mexico at once. He is keeping them there for his own political ends, to cover up the failure of the methods he has employed since the very beginning of his administration."

Calls Wilson Insincere.
"I have arrived at this conclusion as a sincere believer in the principle of genuine Pan-Americanism. I believe that if America means anything it means the promotion of real democracy among nations and the repudiation of the European system of great nations dominating small ones. Mr. Wilson believes this, too, in an intellectual and theoretical way, as his speeches and writings show; but he has failed whenever the chance has come to translate the belief into action. His postponing of the only logical action in the Mexican situation is only another demonstration of insincerity."

"There is no possible justification for maintaining an army in Mexico. If the original purpose of Villa was justified as the only way of protecting the lives of Americans on American soil, that object has been accomplished. The American army is 400 miles down in Mexico. Villa is routed. The Carranza government, weak as it may be, is far better able to continue the work than is an army of about 12,000 men operating 400 miles from its base."

"But the real trouble goes back further. Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy, like every other foreign policy of his, has been weak and vacillating. He has never insisted on what was his due from Mexico, but has chosen rather to assert his strength when he had no possible legal ground on which to stand. He had made Mexico understand at the outset that he would defend American rights and let the Mexicans settle their own internal troubles; there would never have been the need of an expedition such as the present one."

"Instead of that, he has refused to act when action was justified and has insisted on action when the affair was none of his business. His stand against Huerta, his as it may appear to the idealist, was not justified by any law known to nations or peoples of international policy, and was resented alike by Mexicans and South Americans, not to say all the nations of the globe. It created suspicion throughout Latin America, while his refusal to demand protection for American citizens has bred contempt."

Small Republics Humiliated.
"The Niagara Falls conference was another mistake. Mr. Wilson succeeded in flattery the three biggest Latin-American nations, Brazil, Argentina and Chile, by treating them as equals, but he failed to do the same for the smaller republics, deeply humiliated, said: 'What sort of international democracy is this? We have been told that on this hemisphere all are equal, but Mr. Taft said, "to say you are equal, delegating all the influence to the most powerful."'

"So, you see, distrust of President Wilson by Latin-American diplomats here is not a new thing. They have never been profoundly impressed with his Pan-American utterances, because they never believed he would put them into practice when it suited him better to ignore them."

"The one sensible development of the President's Mexican policy was the recognition of Carranza. It was plain that Mexico must have some responsible head. Carefully avoiding the previous mistake of consulting only the larger Pan-American states, he called on the six ranking Latin-American diplomats in Washington to find a way out of the tangle in which Mexican affairs had been since the departure of Huerta."

"But as soon as Carranza was recognized President Wilson's common sense

PEACE DELEGATES CHEER GEN. WOOD

Preparedness Recognized
as Necessary to Inter-
national Justice.

Major General Leonard Wood's plea for preparedness was cheered to the echo at the opening session of the World Court Congress. The hundreds of delegates, representing most of the peace societies in America, met in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon and evening. On the platform, which was ablaze with a solid mass of American flags, were seated nearly every one of the men and women whose names have been connected with the movement to establish international peace since the foundation of the Peace Palace at The Hague.

MR. TAFT DEFINES THE WORLD COURT

Carnegie Hall Full of Delegates
and Ablaze with Ameri-
can Flags.

Mayor Will Announce Decision
to Citizens at City Hall.

State Islanders to Hear
Garbage Ruling to-Day

Two o'clock is the hour at City Hall Park.

CITY SMARTS UNDER FOURTH GAS ATTACK

Fumes from Allies' Supplies
Imperil Crowd.

For the fourth time in ten days New York suffered from a gas attack yesterday. Twice before fumes of bromine en route to the Allies through this city have been broken in the street, and bystanders have fled with smarting eyes and throats from the fumes. Yesterday a shipment from the Saginaw Chemical Company, of St. John's, Mich., began to leak as it was being carried along Light Street from the New York Central warehouse, and was abandoned in the thoroughfare by the truckmen.

Brown fumes arose from the box, and persons passing by began to cough and rub their eyes. Some of them actually fell to the ground, and others who were passing by the box were taken away. On April 23 a similar accident occurred in Hoboken. Last Friday a stevedore on the Erie Basin pier dropped a box of bromine fumes, and on Sunday another case was cracked at Pier 23, North River.

OKLAHOMA PUT IN SERVICE

Newest Super-Dreadnought Cost \$7,000,000—Carries 14-Inch Guns.

Philadelphia, May 2.—The Oklahoma, the latest oil-burning super-dreadnought added to the United States navy, built at an approximate cost of \$7,000,000, was placed in commission at the Philadelphia Navy Yard today. The ship is commanded by Captain Roger Wells and her complement consists of fifty officers and 800 men. The huge warship steamed to the navy yard this morning from the New York Shipbuilding Company's plant, where she was built, and was greeted with a volley of blasts from tugs and other passing craft.

She is capable of making 20½ knots an hour with her 25,000 horsepower engines. Her displacement is 27,500 tons and she measures 583 feet from prow to stern.

Her main armament consists of ten 14-inch breech-loading guns mounted in four turrets.

LINER HERE WITH RESCUED

Pannonia Brings Survivors of Crews of
Two Ships Which Went to Bottom.

The Cunard liner Pannonia arrived yesterday from London and Halifax with seventeen cabin and seventeen steerage passengers. The entire steerage compartment was composed of rescued mariners. Thirteen of the men were survivors of the crew of the British steamer Easton, which was torpedoed April 9 on her way from St. Nazaire to Barry, and was rescued by the steamship Hero and the motor launch Captain Thomas of the Eastern City, which was badly hurt.

The other four steerage passengers were formerly members of the crew of the Enniscorthy, a British steamer, which struck a mine off the coast of England March 27, while on her way from South Shields to Rouen. Fifteen members of the two rescued crews claimed American citizenship. The Pannonia anchored for several hours in Gravesend Bay to discharge seven tons of cordite, a powerful explosive.

Alderman Gets New City Job.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks announced yesterday that he had appointed William D. Brush, a lawyer, of 120 Broadway, as assistant superintendent of the Bureau of Buildings and head of the legal department in place of Robert B. Inley, who resigned. Brush has been an alderman for six years, serving as chairman of the General War Committee, and member of the Buildings Committee. His salary will be \$4,000 a year.

PEACE DELEGATES CHEER GEN. WOOD

Preparedness Recognized
as Necessary to Inter-
national Justice.

MR. TAFT DEFINES THE WORLD COURT

Carnegie Hall Full of Delegates
and Ablaze with Ameri-
can Flags.

Major General Leonard Wood's plea for preparedness was cheered to the echo at the opening session of the World Court Congress. The hundreds of delegates, representing most of the peace societies in America, met in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon and evening. On the platform, which was ablaze with a solid mass of American flags, were seated nearly every one of the men and women whose names have been connected with the movement to establish international peace since the foundation of the Peace Palace at The Hague.

After the invocation, pronounced by Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, and the address of welcome, delivered by Chamberlain Henry Bruere, John Hays Hammond, president of the World Court League, announced the purpose behind the movement for a world court.

"In the present war," he said, "we see that diplomacy has failed utterly; that its inherent faculty has led mankind into a cataclysm of folly. We see that considerations, religious, humane and economic, while combining to make war less probable, have not availed to make war impossible. And we see the inadequacy of arbitration tribunals, which invariably involve a compromise satisfactory to neither party. Geographic remoteness, political inoffensiveness or military unpreparedness have not availed to assure a nation against warfare, and however much we are opposed to the profligacy of huge armaments we must recognize the necessity of maintaining an adequate national defense if we would escape the humiliation of China and the agony of Belgium."

World Court to Follow the War.

In his plea for the world court Mr. Hammond said that even its most sanguine advocates recognized that it would not render future wars impossible, but all believed that it would minimize the liability of war by eradicating many issues that are a constant menace to peace. "The world court can be established at the termination of the European war," continued Mr. Hammond, "in connection with the discussions of the terms of peace. We believe that the sunlight of God's truth is needed in international relations. There must be no more secret treaties. But all must be recorded before a great international court, open to all the world."

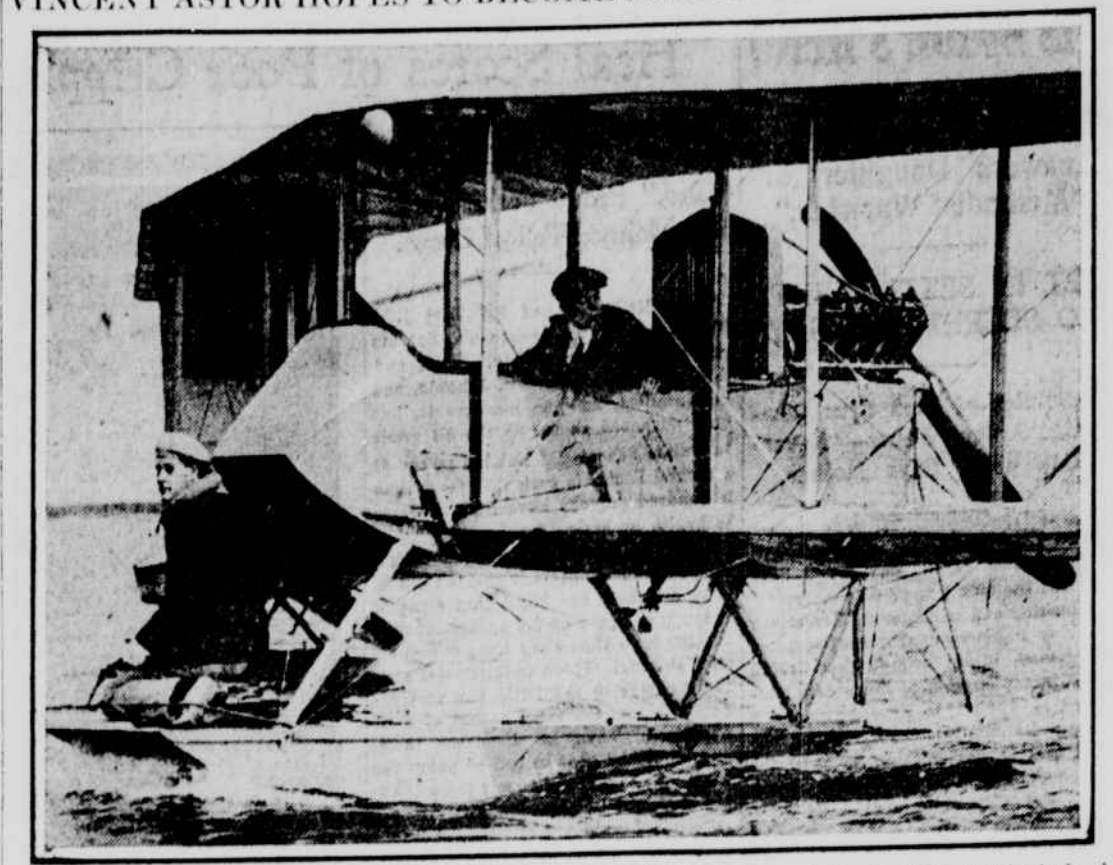
It was General Wood, following John Hays Hammond, who struck the keynote of the congress, the military preparedness of the United States to enforce the decrees of the court with the sword. As great applause as that which greeted ex-President Taft followed the general's declaration that "if the United States is to be an important member of the court it must be prepared to take its part with force when reason fails."

"We must meet the strength of wrong with the sword of right," he said. "We are to look to it that all treaties which we go into are treaties to be carried out, not made to please people for the moment. As long as men see visions and dream dreams and believe things to be absolutely true and right, they must be prepared to support them, not only with moral arguments, but with their bodies if necessary."

Not a Board of Arbitration.

The forty-minute address of ex-President Taft to the congress was devoted to proving that an international court was far from being an impossible ideal, and that fundamentally it must not be a court of arbitration, but a body of judges whose decisions and interpretation of international law should be final. Mr. Taft termed it a permanent court of international justice, into which nations who had broken the laws should be brought as individuals and not as nations. He said that the establishment of the Su-

VINCENT ASTOR HOPES TO BECOME ENSIGN IN NAVAL RESERVE.



Vincent Astor—soon to be Lieutenant Astor, if plans do not miscarry—toured over to the quarters of the 2d Naval Battalion, Naval Reserve, Monday night, and made formal application for enlistment in the battalion's newly organized aerial corps. Mr. Astor was put through the physical examination by the battalion's physician, Dr. Lynch, and was passed. Commander Robert Forsberg, head of the naval unit at New York State, received Mr. Astor's application. It is expected that in the course of the week he will take the oath of enlistment and begin his training.

If the present programme is carried out Mr. Astor will be made a lieutenant. Later he will be made a lieutenant and be placed in charge of the battalion's aerial corps. Mr. Astor gave out a statement yesterday in which he said that published reports to the effect that he had subscribed \$5,000 of a \$30,000 fund for purchasing a hydroaeroplane for the 2d Naval Battalion were true. Eighty-seven contributors, joined in raising this fund, he declared, in contributions ranging from \$10 to \$800. The latter contribution was from the Aero Club of New York.

"I was merely the treasurer of this fund," said Mr. Astor, "and I think that in fairness to the other men whose reports should be denied."

125 CITIZENS OFF FOR CAMP TO-DAY

Many Prominent Men in
Rookie Squad Bound for
Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

One hundred and twenty-five novice soldiers, drawn from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities, will start this morning on a Southern Railway special train for the Southern military training camp, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

Among the notable soldier-passengers will be Robert Low Pierrepont, banker and broker, of Brooklyn; George C. Clark, Jr., broker and former owner of the great estate adjoining the Harborman land at Mount Kisco; the Rev. C. C. St. Clair, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, at Port Henry, N. Y.; Chalmers Wood, Jr., broker; the Rev. W. L. Wood, of Lenox, Mass.; Martin W. Littleton, the distinguished lawyer; Major Hartman, Governor's Island; William S. Cameron, a retired New York capitalist; Benjamin J. vice-president of the Shawmut Bank, Boston; Craig Riddle, the Philadelphia sportsman; H. A. Sands, a Philadelphia cotton merchant; M. B. Dille, master signal electrician of the army; Thomas S. Blumer, a Boston banker; Professor Theodore Lyman, Jr., of Harvard; Professor G. W. Blake, of Wellesley College.

George Wilshire, real estate broker, New York; L. E. Gladu, Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers, New York; Edgar S. Bamberger, Bamberger Department Stores, Newark; Charles Gunther, brewer, Newark; L. B. Reuch, brewer, Newark; Houghton P. Metal, Wausau, Wis.; J. S. Dorsey, Providence; Herman Griffin, iron and steel merchant, Pittsburgh; F. D. Bond, investment broker, New York; Samuel A. Weidman, broker, New York; Walter Reisch Smith, real estate, New York; Frank C. Tolles, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; C. V. Hopkins, Catskill, N. Y.; and William B. Beam, Paterson, N. J.

Herbert Hoch, stock broker, New York; John C. Rochester, president Tropic Mining Company and Eastern manager and director Franklin Manufacturing Company, New York; Lieutenant Henry Clinton McKee, Baltimore; Gardiner Cassatt, banker, Philadelphia; T. Charles Henry, lawyer, Philadelphia; Samuel Chew, lawyer, Philadelphia; Frank A. Keen, Philadelphia; J. Somers Smith, Jr., Philadelphia; J. R. Maury, Philadelphia; C. A. Robinson, Philadelphia; J. S. Dorsey, Wilmington; Samuel Minter, explorer, Boston; E. Pierce, president Whipple Hotels Company, Boston; C. W. Godfrey, Silas Pierce Company, Fitchburg, Mass.; A. Dennis and J. West, Charles B. Tenney Public Utilities Company, Boston; Dr. P. H. Provande, physician, Melrose, Mass.; H. Channing, farmer, Sherbourne, Mass.

Williamsburg Coopers Strike.

Several hundred coopers yesterday quit the Brooklyn Coopers Company's plant in Williamsburg, and a lengthy strike will probably interfere seriously with the American Sugar Refining Company, as the coopers supply more than 5,000 barrels a day. The strikers demand an eight-hour day and increased wages. The plant is the largest of its kind in the East.

Several hundred coopers yesterday quit the Brooklyn Coopers Company's plant in Williamsburg, and a lengthy strike will probably interfere seriously with the American Sugar Refining Company, as the coopers supply more than 5,000 barrels a day. The strikers demand an eight-hour day and increased wages. The plant is the largest of its kind in the East.

Williamsburg Coopers Strike.

Several hundred coopers yesterday quit the Brooklyn Coopers Company's plant in Williamsburg, and a lengthy strike will probably interfere seriously with the American Sugar Refining Company, as the coopers supply more than 5,000 barrels a day. The strikers demand an eight-hour day and increased wages. The plant is the largest of its kind in the East.

Williamsburg Coopers Strike.

Several hundred coopers yesterday quit the Brooklyn Coopers Company's plant in Williamsburg, and a lengthy strike will probably interfere seriously with the American Sugar Refining Company, as the coopers supply more than 5,000 barrels a day. The strikers demand an eight-hour day and increased wages. The plant is the largest of its kind in the East.

Williamsburg Coopers Strike.

Several hundred coopers yesterday quit the Brooklyn Coopers Company's plant in Williamsburg, and a lengthy strike will probably interfere seriously with the American Sugar Refining Company, as the coopers supply more than 5,000 barrels a day. The strikers demand an eight-hour day and increased wages. The plant is the largest of its kind in the East.

125 CITIZENS OFF FOR CAMP TO-DAY

Many Prominent Men in
Rookie Squad Bound for
Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

One hundred and twenty-five novice soldiers, drawn from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities, will start this morning on a Southern Railway special train for the Southern military training camp, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia.

Among the notable soldier-passengers will be Robert Low Pierrepont, banker and broker, of Brooklyn; George C. Clark, Jr., broker and former owner of the great estate adjoining the Harborman land at Mount Kisco; the Rev. C. C. St. Clair, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, at Port Henry, N. Y.; Chalmers Wood, Jr., broker; the Rev. W. L. Wood, of Lenox, Mass.; Martin W. Littleton, the distinguished lawyer; Major Hartman, Governor's Island; William S. Cameron, a retired New York capitalist; Benjamin J. vice-president of the Shawmut Bank, Boston; Craig Riddle, the Philadelphia sportsman; H. A. Sands, a Philadelphia cotton merchant; M. B. Dille, master signal electrician of the army; Thomas S. Blumer, a Boston banker; Professor Theodore Lyman, Jr., of Harvard; Professor G. W. Blake, of Wellesley College.

George Wilshire, real estate broker, New York; L. E. Gladu, Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers, New York; Edgar S. Bamberger, Bamberger Department Stores, Newark; Charles Gunther, brewer, Newark; L. B. Reuch, brewer, Newark; Houghton P. Metal, Wausau, Wis.; J. S. Dorsey, Providence; Herman Griffin, iron and steel merchant, Pittsburgh; F. D. Bond, investment broker, New York; Samuel A. Weidman, broker, New York; Walter Reisch Smith, real estate, New York; Frank C. Tolles, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; C. V. Hopkins, Catskill, N. Y.; and William B. Beam, Paterson, N. J.

Herbert Hoch, stock broker, New York; John C. Rochester, president Tropic Mining Company and Eastern manager and director Franklin Manufacturing Company, New York; Lieutenant Henry Clinton McKee, Baltimore; Gardiner Cassatt, banker, Philadelphia; T. Charles Henry, lawyer, Philadelphia; Samuel Chew, lawyer, Philadelphia; Frank A. Keen, Philadelphia; J. Somers Smith, Jr., Philadelphia; J. R. Maury, Philadelphia; C. A. Robinson, Philadelphia; J. S. Dorsey, Wilmington; Samuel Minter, explorer, Boston; E. Pierce, president Whipple Hotels Company, Boston; C. W. Godfrey, Silas Pierce Company, Fitchburg, Mass.; A. Dennis and J. West, Charles B. Tenney Public Utilities Company, Boston; Dr. P. H. Provande, physician, Melrose, Mass.; H. Channing, farmer, Sherbourne, Mass.

Williamsburg Coopers Strike.

Several hundred coopers yesterday quit the Brooklyn Coopers Company's plant in Williamsburg, and a lengthy strike will probably interfere seriously with the American Sugar Refining Company, as the coopers supply more than 5,000 barrels a day. The strikers demand an eight-hour day and increased wages. The plant is the largest of its kind in the East.

Several hundred coopers yesterday quit the Brooklyn Coopers Company's plant in Williamsburg, and a lengthy strike will probably interfere seriously with the American Sugar Refining Company, as the coopers supply more than 5,000 barrels a day. The strikers demand an eight-hour day and increased wages. The plant is the largest of its kind in the East.

Williamsburg Coopers Strike.

Several hundred coopers yesterday quit the Brooklyn Coopers Company's plant in Williamsburg, and a lengthy strike will probably interfere seriously with the American Sugar Refining Company, as the coopers supply more than 5,000 barrels a day. The strikers demand an eight-hour day and increased wages. The plant is the largest of its kind in the East.

Williamsburg Coopers Strike.

Several hundred coopers yesterday quit the Brooklyn Coopers Company's plant in Williamsburg, and a lengthy strike will probably interfere seriously with the American Sugar Refining Company, as the coopers supply more than 5,000 barrels a day. The strikers demand an eight-hour day and increased wages. The plant is the largest of its kind in the East.

Williamsburg Coopers Strike.

Several hundred coopers yesterday quit the Brooklyn Coopers Company's plant in Williamsburg, and a lengthy strike will probably interfere seriously with the American Sugar Refining Company, as the coopers supply more than 5,000 barrels a day. The strikers demand an eight-hour day and increased wages. The plant is the largest of its kind in the East.

Williamsburg Coopers Strike.

Several hundred coopers yesterday quit the Brooklyn Coopers Company's plant in Williamsburg, and a lengthy strike will probably interfere seriously with the American Sugar Refining Company, as the coopers supply more than 5,000 barrels a day. The strikers demand an eight-hour day and increased wages. The plant is the largest of its kind in the East.

Williamsburg Coopers Strike.

Several hundred coopers yesterday quit the Brooklyn Coopers Company's plant in Williamsburg, and a lengthy strike will probably interfere seriously with the American Sugar Refining Company, as the coopers supply more than 5,000 barrels a day. The strikers demand an eight-hour day and increased wages. The plant is the largest of its kind in the East.

NEW AVIATOR TO BOMB CITY

Colonel Waray to Hurl Cotton Missiles
on Defenseless New York.

Another aviator, this time Colonel Dijen de Waray, will bombard poor, defenseless New York today. Colonel de Waray is a former officer of the Hungarian cavalry and served as aid to Porfirio Diaz in Mexico, where he became colonel of the 19th Mexican Cavalry and began the establishment of a flying corps. The success of the latter was interrupted by the rebellion which drove out his chief.

Today he will fly above the city with a "motion picture queen" as a passenger and drop cotton "bombs" into the streets. Each of these missiles will contain a season pass to the motion picture exhibition now in progress at the Grand Central Palace.

Colonel de Waray will start from the Garden City aviation grounds at 1 o'clock and fly to Van Cortlandt Park, where he will alight and pick up his passenger, Vera Pearce, and fly down over the city, bombing as he goes.

HENS' LULLABY JAILS HIM

Driver Rucked to Sleep by Soothing
Clucks Runs Foul of Police.

Sound asleep on his roost atop a truckload of crates of chickens, Samuel Simon, of 400 East Ninety-third Street, nearly ran over Patrolman Annan at Central Park West and Sixty-sixth Street, shortly before rooster crowing time yesterday morning.

"It was the clucking of the chickens," was Simon's only explanation in court. Magistrate Barlow refused to admit the lulling qualities of the hens and gave Simon five days in which to finish his nap in a cell.

George Wilshire, real estate broker, New York; L. E. Gladu, Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers, New York; Edgar S. Bamberger, Bamberger Department Stores, Newark; Charles Gunther, brewer, Newark; L. B. Reuch, brewer, Newark; Houghton P. Metal, Wausau, Wis.; J. S. Dorsey, Providence; Herman Griffin, iron and steel merchant, Pittsburgh; F. D. Bond, investment broker, New York; Samuel A. Weidman, broker, New York; Walter Reisch Smith, real estate, New York; Frank C. Tolles, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; C. V. Hopkins, Catskill, N. Y.; and William B. Beam, Paterson, N. J.

Herbert Hoch, stock broker, New York; John C. Rochester, president Tropic Mining Company and Eastern manager and director Franklin Manufacturing Company, New York; Lieutenant Henry Clinton McKee, Baltimore; Gardiner Cassatt, banker, Philadelphia; T. Charles Henry, lawyer, Philadelphia; Samuel Chew, lawyer, Philadelphia; Frank A. Keen, Philadelphia; J. Somers Smith, Jr., Philadelphia; J. R. Maury, Philadelphia; C. A. Robinson, Philadelphia; J. S. Dorsey, Wilmington; Samuel Minter, explorer, Boston; E. Pierce, president Whipple Hotels Company, Boston; C. W. Godfrey, Silas Pierce Company, Fitchburg, Mass.; A. Dennis and J. West, Charles B. Tenney Public Utilities Company, Boston; Dr. P. H. Provande, physician, Melrose, Mass.; H. Channing, farmer, Sherbourne, Mass.

Williamsburg Coopers Strike.

Several hundred coopers yesterday quit the Brooklyn Coopers Company's plant in Williamsburg, and a lengthy strike will probably interfere seriously with the American Sugar Refining Company, as the coopers supply more than 5,000 barrels a day. The strikers demand an eight-hour day and increased wages. The plant is the largest of its kind in the East.

Several hundred coopers yesterday quit the Brooklyn Coopers Company's plant in Williamsburg, and a lengthy strike will probably interfere seriously with the American Sugar Refining Company, as the coopers supply more than 5,000 barrels a day. The strikers demand an eight-hour day and increased wages. The plant is the largest of its kind in the East.

Williamsburg Coopers Strike.

Several hundred coopers yesterday quit the Brooklyn Coopers Company's plant in Williamsburg, and a lengthy strike will probably interfere seriously with the American Sugar Refining Company, as the coopers supply more than 5,000 barrels a day. The strikers demand an eight-hour day and increased wages. The plant is the largest of its kind in the East.

Williamsburg Coopers Strike.

Several hundred coopers yesterday quit the Brooklyn Coopers Company's plant in Williamsburg, and a lengthy strike will probably interfere seriously with the American Sugar Refining Company, as the coopers supply more than 5,000 barrels a day. The strikers demand an eight-hour day and increased wages. The plant is the largest of its kind in the East.

Williamsburg Coopers Strike.

Several hundred coopers yesterday quit the Brooklyn Coopers Company's plant in Williamsburg, and a lengthy strike will probably interfere seriously with the American Sugar Refining Company, as the coopers supply more than 5,000 barrels a day. The strikers demand an eight-hour day and increased wages. The plant is the largest of its kind in the East.

Williamsburg Coopers Strike.

Several hundred coopers yesterday quit the Brooklyn Coopers Company's plant in Williamsburg, and a lengthy strike will probably interfere seriously with the American Sugar Refining Company, as the coopers supply more than 5,000 barrels a day. The strikers demand an eight-hour day and increased wages. The plant is the largest of its kind in the East.

Williamsburg Coopers Strike.

Several hundred coopers yesterday quit the Brooklyn Coopers Company's plant in Williamsburg, and a lengthy strike will probably interfere seriously with the American Sugar Refining Company, as the coopers supply more than 5,000 barrels a day. The strikers demand an eight-hour day and increased wages. The plant is the largest of its kind in the East.

WOMEN AWAIT CALL TO MARCH

1,600 of All Classes to
Have Places in Pre-
paredness Parade.

MANY GIVING UP WEEK-END PARTIES

Working Girls and Colony Club
Members, Veteran Walkers,
To Be Side by Side.

Sixteen hundred women will march in the preparedness parade on May 13. From the Colony Club to the Laundresses' Union, every class of women in the city will be represented. The first to fall in line will be the Young Women's Battalion, composed of women whose husbands and brothers attended the Plattsburg camp last summer.

"We feel that we are the women who would be most vitally concerned in a war, and so we want to show our desire for preparedness to keep us out of war." That is the way it was expressed yesterday by one of the organizers of this group are girls and young matrons who have been identified with the Junior League, although this fact is not supposed to have anything to do with the parade.

Surfrage has nothing to do with it, either, although many of the society girls learned the feeling of concrete pavements while marching for the vote last fall. Side by side with these veterans will march their friends who have never before dared Fifth Avenue save in a limousine.

GREAT SEARCHLIGHT PLAYS OVER BROOKLYN

Sperry Product Has Successful
Test at Navy Yard.

Sweeping searchlight rays were thrown over Brooklyn last night from what is considered the largest and most powerful light in the world, mounted on the roof of the commandant's office in the navy yard. The searchlight received a practical test at the hands of engineer officers of the United States Army and representatives of the Sperry Gyroscope Company. The latter constructed the great light. Its type may be adopted by the army and navy for the fortifications.

The searchlight was first focused on the Sperry building, which is at the entrance of the Manhattan Bridge in Brooklyn. The distance from the commandant's office to the Sperry building is known to the officers. The strength of the rays was taken by light meters. Later the rays were thrown on many other buildings in Brooklyn, the chum steeples being particular targets. The test was kept up for nearly an hour the powerful rays being sent down the East River, across the East River into the Jersey meadows. Officers said that the range of the new searchlight was easily ten miles and that it could be developed further. The light was put in place only yesterday afternoon. The diameter of the lenses is five feet.

Officers said the test was successful. The working girls who have been standing on their feet all day deserve to go first," he said yesterday.

Another group of women marchers will be the American Women's League for Self-Defense, of which Mrs. Ida Powell Priest is president. These women expect to carry off all the honors in marching, for they have been drilling regularly at the 9th Regiment Armory. Mrs. Priest applied for permits to bring her women cavalry, but was refused, took them at their word.

"The working girls who have been standing on their feet all day deserve to go first," he said yesterday.

Another group of women marchers will be the American Women's League for Self-Defense, of which Mrs. Ida Powell Priest is president. These women expect to carry off all the honors in marching, for they have been drilling regularly at the 9th Regiment Armory. Mrs. Priest applied for permits to bring her women cavalry, but was refused, took them at their word.

"The working girls who have been standing on their feet all day deserve to go first," he said yesterday.

Hospital Patient Found Dead

Nicholas Lagoria, forty-one, of
Taaffe Place, who has been a patient
of the Cumberland Street Hospital, Bro-
oklyn, was last night missed from his
room on the fourth floor. His bed
was found a little later, impaled on a
picket in the fence surrounding the
institution. Maddened by the pain of
ulcers, for which he was being treated,
it is believed, he flung himself from
the window.